



# Social Action

## NEWS LETTER

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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
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March, 1957

### LETTER FROM AMERICUS, GEORGIA

Koinonia Farm is operated by a group of Christian people dedicated to principles of communal living and includes persons of all races. (The following is taken from a letter written January 18, 1957, which reports in detail the fourth bombing of the roadside market operated by the Farm. It reports the destruction by fire of the homes of two white neighbors who had been friendly to the Koinonia group, and three instances of shots fired into the buildings of the Farm itself.) Then follows this section of the letter:

Test you think all is darkness in this southwest Georgia county, let us quote a front-page article in yesterday's *Americus Times Recorder*:

#### Local Ministers Attack Koinonia Farm Violence

"The Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association met in a called session Wednesday at the Lee Street Methodist Church to consider possible action relating to the act of violence which resulted in the destruction of the Koinonia farm market on the Albany Road Monday evening.

"A spokesman said the meeting was called by the executive committee after numerous requests by laymen and preachers had been received that some protest could be voiced by the ministers of the churches of the county and county.

"A committee of ministers, which had been appointed by the Association in its December meeting, reported that there had been a series of acts of violent nature leveled against the people and property of Koinonia Farms. Among things reported were repeated instances of gunshots into

(Continued on Page 7)

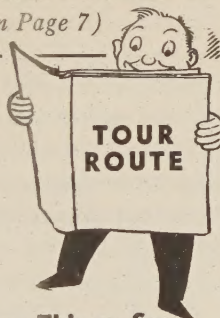
## PUBLIC SUPPORTS ECONOMIC AID; CONGRESS LAGS BEHIND

An anomalous situation has developed which finds Congress lagging far behind the general public on an important foreign policy issue. In response to a request from President Eisenhower for \$200,000,000 a year for two years in economic aid to the Middle-East, Congress has shown considerable reluctance to approve the request. The general public, on the other hand, appears to give the President's economic aid program an overwhelming endorsement.

The attitude of the public on the economic aid question was revealed in a recent Gallup Poll. On the question of economic aid 70 percent approved, 19 percent disapproved, and 11 percent took no position. Interestingly enough the economic aid phase of the President's doctrine re-

(Continued on Page 7)

### CHURCH AND ECONOMIC LIFE TOUR JULY 1-18, 1957



#### A "See Things, Hear Things, Say Things, Do Things" Tour with Opportunity To . . .

- Talk With People — from labor, business, government, farming, teaching.
- Discuss Issues — of Farm Problems, Labor Management Relations, Automation, Foreign Trade and Its Effect on Home Industries, Business Ethics, etc.
- See Things — T.V.A., coal mines, steel mills, auto factories, farms (good and bad) labor union headquarters, Chamber of Commerce, Federal Government offices.

TOUR COSTS: \$190—for travel (by bus), meals, and overnight accommodations (stopovers; motels, hotels, etc. for rest). REGISTER NOW! — Fee: \$15.00 (limited to 40 persons)

FURTHER DETAILS: Write Barton Hunter, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

### SUMMER INSTITUTES ON RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

Keeping pace with the increased awareness that church leaders are called upon to deal creatively and skillfully with social tensions arising from racial prejudice and group adjustments, are the increased opportunities for church leaders to participate in summer institutes on some phases of racial and cultural relations.

The Department of Social Welfare UCMS, is interested in encouraging attendance to the following:

• June 11-28—"The Role of the Church in A Multiracial Society" at the School of Religion, Butler University, Indianapolis. Sponsored by the School of Religion and The Department of Social Welfare.

• June 23-July 12—"The Role of the Church In a Multiracial Society" at Brite College of the Bible, Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth. Sponsored by Brite College and the Department of Social Welfare.

• July 1-13—Fourteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville. Sponsored by Race Relations Department, Congregational Christian Churches.

• August 5-9—National Interdenominational Institute on Racial and Cultural Relations: Ninth Annual Institute at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.



## WOMEN AT WORK

Over 21 million women in the U.S. are now working in jobs outside the home. This means that one out of every three married women is employed in business and industry. Furthermore the number is constantly increasing. Since 1920 the number of employed women has increased by 265 percent. In that same period our population has increased by 55 percent.

### What Does This Mean?

It means more money spent on TVs, cars and home furnishings. It means many women finding a chance to do routine work—but in the company of other people. It means a few women finding positions that allow them to express certain skills and talents which they could not fully employ as housewives.

It also means a decline in quality of American home life. Especially is this true of families with children of high school

age or less. One may always cite exceptions. The general rule remains, however, that the creation of a good home is a full time "calling" for one person.

At present we are simply accepting this drift of mothers into industry and business and the professions. We are assuming that it is inevitable and that all that we can do is to adjust our churches' programs to it. We would do well to encourage our married couples' classes in the church to hold a series of discussions on the problem of working mothers and wives—especially as one looks at it from the point of view of the doctrine of Christian vocation. We would do well also to encourage our ministers to face this issue in their pulpits. We may as Christians decide to change the character of our home life. If so let us do it deliberately rather than by default.

BARTON HUNTER

## A FRANK STATEMENT AND A CHALLENGE

Termination of the Refugee Relief Act on December 31, 1956 and the radical decrease in U.S.A. admissions of Hungarian refugees makes obvious the urgent need for positive Congressional action, if any continuance of a humanitarian program for resettlement of refugees in the U.S.A. is to be possible.

President Eisenhower recommended: *a.* Permanent authorization to admit refugees — both Hungarian and others in future emergencies (app. 67,000 per year). *b.* An overall increase in immigration admissions and a more flexible and equitable distribution of the additional and unused quotas. *c.* Elimination of mortgaged quotas (under the D.P. Program). *d.* Provision for the admission of orphans for adoption. Bills in line with this recommendation have been introduced into both the House and Senate. Although hearings will be scheduled, prompt action such as requested by the President is doubtful. An expression of public concern may help to speed action.

As a Christian nation we should complete the Hungarian Program by regularizing the Hungarian refugees admitted on parole, by taking a further share of the 70,000 still in Austria and the 17,000 in Yugoslavia, and by admitting a fair share of Hungarians who have gone to the already overcrowded countries of first asylum (Holland, Switzerland, etc.).

We should also keep our doors open to refugees other than Hungarians who have been waiting and hoping for years to come to the "Land of Promise." Many thousands now have no hope of coming to the U.S.A. — in spite of the many offers of homes and jobs by our churches and relatives — until Congress acts either to revise the present Immigration and Nationality Act or to enact new emergency legislation.

*Now is the time for Christian citizens to write a letter similar to the following:*

"Honorable (name of Congressman)  
State Office Building, Washington, D. C.  
Dear Senator (name):

In line with President Eisenhower's recommendations regarding the present refugee situation, I would suggest that immediate action be taken to admit more of these needy people into our country.

Sincerely yours,"

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS IMPERATIVE!

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

## HUNGARIAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

More than 200 offers of homes and jobs have been received for Hungarian refugees. Over 50 Hungarian refugees have found a new life and hope in our churches in California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas. Many of our churches in these and other states have worked through their local Council of Churches and have not yet had time to let us know.

Church World Service through community efforts and denominational placements have resettled 4,491 of the Hungarian refugees assigned to them. There are 81 persons still waiting at Camp Kilmer to be cleared medically before being placed by Church World Service.

High priority is being given to relatives, people with high skills, and those special interest cases determined by our Government. Therefore, the number of people coming in through Church World Service and other agencies has been greatly reduced. For these reasons it is probable that many offers will not be filled. Community resettlements have already been stopped.

There are still 70,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria and more than 17,000 in Yugoslavia who must find asylum — and the United States and Australia are about the only countries able to help. Not only do these people need a new country, but they must have food, clothing, medicines — much more than our sympathy. The doors of America must be opened as well as the hearts of her citizens.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

## LETTERS URGE SENATORS TO CONTINUE DISARMAMENT HEARINGS

Letters to key Senators may have helped that legislative body to decide to continue, for at least another six months hearings on disarmament. These are being conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, headed by Huber Humphrey of Minnesota. In response to an appeal from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, a number of Disciples wrote their Senators. It appears the disarmament hearings will now continue through June 30.



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## IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

• For suggestions on issues where citizen action can be effective in shaping policy here in Washington—  
SEE ACTION ARROWS → → → (on these pages) and "Letter Writing Bee" (page 8)

### ATOMS FOR PEACE

United States membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency will be decided by the Senate this session. An outgrowth of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace speech on December 8, 1953, the Draft Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency was adopted last October 23 by a conference of 81 nations, of whom 73, including the United States, have signed it.

The agency will come into being when eighteen nations, including three of the five atomic powers, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union have ratified the Statute. The Soviet Union is the only atomic power to ratify so far.

#### What Would the IAEA Do?

The International Atomic Energy Agency, through a Board of Governors, may buy fissionable materials and equipment, build its own atomic facilities, and contract with members to provide them with the materials they need for "research, or development or practical application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

The Board of Governors has "the right and responsibility" to investigate the practicality of projects for which members request aid, as well as "the adequacy of plans, funds, and technical personnel to assure the effective execution of the project." It is to set up health and safety standards for the storage and use of atomic materials provided by the agency, and to require of recipient nations that the assistance "shall not be used in such way as to further any military purpose."

#### How Would Provisions Be Enforced?

These provisions may be enforced by examining and approving the design of equipment, facilities, and methods of chemical processing to be used, requiring operating records and progress reports, and sending into the recipient nations inspectors who "shall have access at all times to all places and data and to any person who . . . deals with materials, equipment, or facilities . . ." to which they need access in order to be sure that the requirements are being met. Non-compliance may be punished by withdrawal of materials and equipment made available by the agency and by suspension from the agency.

The Board of Governors will include representatives of the five atomic powers and other members chosen by an annual conference of all members to represent the other producers of atomic materials and provide geographic balance. The latter group of members will serve for one-year terms.

There is no veto. Decisions of both the Annual Conference and the Board of Governors are taken by majority vote of those present and voting except on financial matters and the suspension of members, which require a two-thirds vote. The Statute may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Annual Conference and an amendment becomes binding on all members when two-thirds of the member nations have ratified it. A member which is unwilling to accept an amendment may withdraw from the Agency.

#### United States Participation

It seems likely that the United States will ratify the Statute, but several Sen-

ators have raised questions about it. Some note that Communist countries may receive materials from the agency. (But to receive such materials they must submit to inspection within their territory.) Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio has asked whether Communist China could be admitted to the agency. (The answer is yes; applicants for membership who are not members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies may be admitted upon recommendation of the Board of Governors and approval by majority vote of the General Conference) Senator Bricker has also suggested that the release of atomic materials to such an agency, as well as the amendment procedure, may constitute infringements of the sovereignty of the United States. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin has claimed that there is no guarantee that material contributed by the United States will not find its way into weapons.

The Nations of the world now take staggering risks in developing atoms for war, however. The atoms for peace program offers a means of reducing those risks by beginning world-wide cooperation in the constructive use of the atom. It offers new hope for underdeveloped nations and can become a bridge between the Communist and Western blocs. Moreover, the inspection procedures provided by the Statute can furnish valuable experience in developing an arms inspection system. The minimum trust required to make the International Atomic Energy Agency work would seem also to be essential to progress in the field of disarmament.

→ACTION: Write your Senators supporting U.S. participation in the Agency.



## NEW SATELLITE POLICY

Eleven Democratic Congressmen issued a statement last December 30 proposing a new United States policy toward the Communist satellite nations of Eastern Europe which would embody the following principles as a "working basis for a settlement:"

- 1) demilitarization of the area between the Rhine and Russia,
- 2) international guarantees of constitutional liberties in the nations of this area, and
- 3) economic aid to promote regional federation and economic integration of central and Eastern Europe.

Eight other House Democrats joined the group in a letter to the President on February 9 requesting a study of Russian intervention in these countries and ways to bring about Russian withdrawal.

→ACTION: Write to your Congressmen and to the President expressing your interest in these proposals and ask for their views.

Interchange between Representative A. L. Miller (Neb.) and Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

**Dr. Miller:** "You are not telling me that if missiles go 1,500 miles you are going to take the whole of the United States?"

**Mr. Fogler:** "I do know what we are going to do . . . There is great concern in the Department of Defense now as to how missiles can be tested and where they can be tested."

## SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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## MANY PROPOSALS TO AMEND IMMIGRATION ACT

The McCarran-Walter Act is now the only basic law dealing with general immigration and any emergency refugee situation which may arise. The Refugee Relief Act expired on December 31, 1956.

At least three sets of bills will be under active consideration in the months ahead: the far reaching proposals made by Representative Emanuel Celler (N.Y.) and 27 colleagues, the Administration proposals, and the proposal of Representative Francis E. Walter (Pa.), co-author of the McCarran-Walter Act and Chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee. December 1955 *Washington Newsletter* gives background. Single copies free. Write the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 "C" Street, N.E., Washington, D. C.)

**Celler Bill:** H.R. 3364 removes the national origins principle. It would set a quota of 250,000 annually (plus non-quota immigrants) to be flexibly allocated by the President among five classes: (1) family unification, (2) occupation, (3) refugee asylum, (4) United States national interest, (5) resettlement (general immigration). No more than 15% of these visas could be issued to inhabitants of any country. Congress would have the right to approve the President's allocation. This bill has many other far reaching provisions.

**Administration Bills:** To carry out the recommendations in the President's Message of January 31, bills were introduced in the Senate by Arthur V. Watkins (Utah) and 14 others (S. 1006) and in the House by Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), (H.R. 4205) and Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.), (H.R. 4202). These bills call for extensive changes in the McCarran-Walter Act including these important changes which were also recommended last year:

1. Raise the immigration quota from 1/6 of 1% of the country's population in 1920 (154,857) to 1/7 of 1% of the 1950 population (219,461).
2. Pool unused quotas for distribution the following year in four regions.

3. Eliminate the mortgaged quotas incurred under the Displaced Persons Act

## Special Refugee Provision

A new provision was added as a result of the Hungarian situation. It authorizes for parole into the United States a maximum of approximately 68,000 escapees from Communist controlled areas selected by the Secretary of State in any one year. The bill also provides a procedure under which parolees may become lawful permanent residents after two years.

**Walter Bill:** H.R. 4008 makes no such fundamental changes in the law as do the Celler or Administration bills. But Representative Walter's bill would make these needed changes, among others:

1. Permit the entry of 5,000 minor war orphans adopted, or to be adopted, by United States citizens. (The Administration bill would authorize 2,500 visas annually for alien orphans. Senator Richard L. Neuberger (Oreg.) has proposed admitting 10,000 in S. 866).
2. Authorize the issuance of some 19,000 visas among the three groups which did not fill their quotas under the Refugee Relief Act—16,338 visas for German expellees residing in West Germany and in Austria, 1,597 visas for Dutch refugees and Dutch relatives of United States citizens residing in Holland, and 1,098 visas for European refugees stranded in the Far East.

3. Cancel the mortgages incurred under the Displaced Persons Act for skilled sheepherders from Spain.

4. Admit under Public Health Service safeguards 1,200 immigrants afflicted with tuberculosis in order to reunite families.

While Representative Walter opposes the President's proposals, he has taken no formal position on Hungarian refugee legislation. In November and December he made possible the admission of many Hungarians. But in recent weeks he has claimed they pose a threat to United States security. Vice President Richard Nixon in his January 1 Report said that if the screening procedure then in effect was continued, such refugees would pro-



nt "no significant risk of internal sub-  
version in this country."

**ACTION:** Public hearings will be held  
on by the Walter Immigration Subcom-  
mittee. Many Congressional offices report  
much mail opposing admission of Hun-  
garian refugees. Write Representative  
Francis E. Walter, other members of the  
House and Senate Judiciary Committees  
and your Senators and Congressmen urg-  
ing continuation of United States policy  
in incoming refugees.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Over 45 civil rights proposals have been  
introduced so far this session. At this mo-  
ment S. 83 and H.R. 1151, which embody  
the Administration recommendations,  
and the best chances of enactment. This  
program, which passed the House but  
died in the Senate Judiciary Committee  
last year, calls for: (1) authorization for  
the Government to protect civil rights, in-  
cluding the right to vote, through *civil  
rights and applications for injunctive relief*  
(this is in addition to the criminal pro-  
ceedings now authorized.), (2) extension  
right-to-vote safeguards, (3) establish-  
ment of a commission with subpoena pow-  
ers to investigate alleged violations of  
civil rights, and (4) expansion of the  
civil rights work of the Justice Depart-  
ment.

The President's proposals are regarded  
by the FCNL and 21 other national or-  
ganizations as the "minimum meaningful"  
legislation to safeguard the "right to vote  
and the right to security of person." Testi-  
mony to this effect was presented by Roy  
Wilkins of the National Association for  
the Advancement of Colored People to a  
House Judiciary Subcommittee on Febru-  
ary 5 and to the Senate Judiciary Sub-  
committee on Constitutional Rights, on  
February 19.

## Obstacles Appearing in Bill's Path

*Prolonged Subcommittee Hearings:* To  
be enacted, such legislation must reach  
the Senate floor early enough in the ses-  
sion to defeat a filibuster. Opponents have  
already succeeded in slowing down com-  
mittee action. House hearings, scheduled  
to end February 7, have been extended to  
February 26. Senate hearings, which civil

rights proponents had hoped would end  
before February 18, have been extended  
to March 4.

*Full Senate Committee Hearings:* Sena-  
tor Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.) has also said  
a concerted move will be made to hold  
hearings in the full Judiciary Committee  
after the subcommittee reports its bill.  
This was the procedure followed in last  
year's maneuvering.

*Report Slowdown Possible:* Although  
the Senate Judiciary Committee is official-  
ly scheduled to meet every Monday, in  
practice it meets at the call of its Chair-  
man, Senator James O. Eastland (Miss.).  
There is no procedure, as in the House,  
for a majority of the committee to force  
the Chairman to call a meeting. In addi-  
tion, in the past it has been difficult to  
keep enough members present to transact  
business. Thus even if a majority of the  
Judiciary Committee favor the bill, it may  
be extremely difficult to meet and report  
any measure to the Senate floor.

**ACTION:** Urge your Senators and  
Congressmen to speed the passage of ade-  
quate civil rights legislation.

## SENATORS PROPOSE NUCLEAR RADIATION RESEARCH

"... there has been growing concern and  
grave discussion of the sinister impact of  
radiation from nuclear explosions on hu-  
man health, and particularly on the health  
and growth of young children and of fu-  
ture generations. Yet, despite an annual  
budget of \$2 billion ... in the fields of  
nuclear developments, our Government  
has lagged in undertaking programs to  
protect people from the menace of radi-  
ation.

There is no doubt of the danger of ra-  
diation to mankind. Scientists may differ  
over the degree of risk, but as to the ex-  
istence of the peril doubt has vanished ...

The two greatest perils to health which  
have been identified and widely discussed  
as consequences of radiation are the dan-  
ger of genetic damage and possible in-  
creases in future—births of defective hu-  
man children."

So said Senator Richard L. Neuberger

(Oreg.) on February 14 in introducing S.  
1228 for himself, Margaret Chase Smith  
(Maine), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Hu-  
bert H. Humphrey (Minn.), James E.  
Murray and Mike Mansfield, (Mont.),  
Wayne Morse (Oreg.), Henry M. Jack-  
son and Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.).

The bill would create a National Health  
Radiation Institute to study the impact  
of nuclear radiation on human well-being.  
It would also develop and disseminate a  
permanent personal record form on which  
each person can maintain a lifetime rec-  
ord of exposures to measurable amounts  
of radiation.

## IMPORTANT INDIAN BILLS INTRODUCED

Among the many important bills on In-  
dian matters introduced early in this ses-  
sion, three deserve special mention.

*S. Com. Res. 3* by Senator James E.  
Murray (Mont.), Chairman of the Interi-  
or and Insular Affairs Committee, pro-  
poses a much needed *new government In-  
dian policy*. The Bureau of Indian Af-  
fairs is now vigorously pursuing the policy  
set forth in H. Con. Res. 108 passed in  
1953 which calls for an end of all Federal  
supervision and responsibility at the ear-  
liest possible date. S. Com. Res. 3 calls for  
an "American Indian point 4 program"  
and provides that it shall be offered to In-  
dian communities "without exacting ter-  
mination of Federal protection of Indian  
property or of any other Indian rights as  
its price."

S. 809 sponsored by William Langer  
(N. Dak.) and 20 other Senators would  
authorize a \$200,000,000 *program of eco-  
nomic assistance* through loans and grants  
to Indians and Indian tribes and loans to  
non-Indians to establish industries on or  
near Indian reservations which would pro-  
vide employment for Indians residing on  
the reservation.

S. 964, the area redevelopment bill, in-  
troduced by Senator Paul H. Douglas  
(Ill.) would provide assistance to eco-  
nomically "depressed areas" throughout  
the country including Indian areas. A  
similar bill passed the Senate last year,  
but died in the House.



*H.R. 246 and H.R. 2894* by Walter H. Judd (Minn.) and Steward L. Udall (Ariz.) respectively would provide *critically needed sanitation facilities* and services for Indians. A recent survey by the Public Health Service indicates that the average age at time of death for Indians is 39, compared with 60 for the general population. "The Indian death rate from diarrheal diseases, which result from poor environmental sanitation, is eleven times higher among Indians than for the country as a whole," says a release of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

*Committee members:* Senator Richard L. Neuberger (Oreg.) is the new Chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Other members are Clinton P. Anderson (N. Mex.), Frank Church (Idaho), Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), and Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.).

## ALCOHOL AND ADVERTISING

Several bills relating to the advertising, use and effects of alcohol have been introduced in the House and Senate.

H. R. 2220, introduced by George Hudleston, Jr. (Ala.) would establish a Medical Advisory Committee on Alcoholism in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This committee would advise Federal, State, and local agencies on the care, treatment, and prevention of alcoholism.

Four bills have been introduced to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight: H. R. 301 by Thomas J. Lane (Mass.); H.R. 1009 by John Bell Williams (Miss.); H.R. 1111 by Carl Elliott (Ala.); and S. 593 by Richard Neuberger (Oreg.).

The purpose of legislation banning consumption of alcohol in airplanes as stated by Senator Neuberger "... is to assure the safety of air traffic against the risk that any occupant of an airplane ... may endanger the lives and property of others by the effects of intoxication."

Bills have been introduced to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising: S. 582 by William Langer

(N. D.); and H.R. 4835 by Eugene Siler (Ken.).

→ACTION: Letters on these bills should go to Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and to Oren Harris (Ark.), Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### Did You See This in the Headlines?

Ambassador Michael Comay of Israel stated January 25 before the UN First Committee, "In the view of my government, the United Nations should not ignore the possibility of an agreed scheme for arms limitation in respect of a local 'situation of conflict ...'

"Such a scheme could take the form of a Convention worked out between Israel and those Arab States which are in conflict with it, with the assistance of the Disarmament Commission, and it could be endorsed by the United Nations and guaranteed in any appropriate way. It could and should also reaffirm a complete renunciation of war and a renewed pledge to refrain from active hostility and belligerency in all its forms, on land, on sea and in the air."

## LAND WITHDRAWAL

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been holding hearings on a series of bills, chief of which is H.R. 627, dealing with the withdrawal or reservation of public lands for military purposes.

H.R. 627 is identical with H.R. 12185 which passed the House July 26, 1956, but was not considered by the Senate (see *Newsletter*, September, 1956). One of its important provisions is that withdrawal or reservation of more than 5,000 acres of public lands must be approved by Congress. The bill represents an effort to recapture for Congress control over public lands and responsibility for multiple resource use.

The hearings this year and last have shown that military holdings are in excess of 25 million acres, and that requests are pending for 8 million more. The Department of Defense holds land almost equal in size to the State of Ohio. If pending requests are approved, the military holdings will equal the area of North Carolina.

Put another way, the Department of Defense owns or controls land equal to a

strip 13 miles wide reaching from New York to San Francisco. If pending requests are included, the strip would become 17 miles in width.

Last year there was discussion of a "super range" of some 6 million acres to be used jointly by the military services and the Atomic Energy Commission. This apparently has been dropped in favor of a "use agreement" with the Navajo Indians for a "smaller" piece of land 20 to 40 miles wide and 100 miles long.

Future land requirements for military purposes are almost incalculable. To quote Chairman Clair Engle of the House Interior Committee: "If you gentlemen get all you are asking for and the Air Force then comes in and the Marines and Army and ask for more, and the aircraft gets so they move faster ... there just is not enough land out west to do it."

In addition to the insatiable demand for more land is the effect upon resources of the land already held. Much of this land is now "contaminated" as a result of testing bombs, missiles, and gases. To quote George W. Abbott, Committee Counsel, "The committee has expressed concern that the lands also presently used by AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) might well lie idle for all intents and purposes in perpetuity because of the cost of decontamination ..."

In addition to contamination is the effect upon resources. J. Clark Salyer, Chief, Branch of Wildlife Refuses, Department of the Interior, told the committee: "I want to apologize for my bitterness here ... I can see 22 years of conservation work going down the sewer and 40 years' work of better men before me."

Martin S. Hayden of the *Washington Evening Star* says of the proposed legislation: "Congress is about to curb the Nation's generals and admirals in what has been called the biggest grab and waste of land in world history."

H.R. 627 does not solve the question of the impact of the military upon American life. Yet it seems a step in the right direction.

→ACTION: Write your views to Chairman Clair Engle. Send also for the 1956 and 1957 Hearings.



## JOHN COMPTON WRITES ON ALCOHOLISM

The Cincinnati Health Department recently devoted its "Bulletin on Alcoholism" to an article by John Compton, minister of the Wehrman Avenue Christian Church. Mr. Compton was one of the Ministers attending the Yale Summer School on Alcohol Studies in 1956. Writing on "A Minister's Approach to Alcoholism", Mr. Compton said the minister must know the facts, help others to understand, and know where to refer persons with drinking problems.

### LETTER . . .

*Continued from Page 1*

market property and residence buildings, in July of 1956, the other on Monday night of the present week.

"Following a thorough discussion of these incidents and other related factors, the ministers unanimously adopted a resolution decrying violence and lawlessness. The resolution adopted read as follows:

#### Resolution

"We deplore and condemn the use of violence in any form against property and/or persons because of their personal beliefs which do not endanger the rights of others.

"We further condemn lawlessness in any form and call upon every citizen and the forces of law to do all things necessary to protect the rights, properties, and lives of others in our community, state, and nation.

"In these difficult days in which many nations and people look to these United States for moral as well as political leadership, it behooves each citizen—and especially each Christian—to assert positive efforts to strengthen the cause of civic righteousness.

"We want to share with you our own feelings at this time. We cannot say that things are exactly easy, but we are not afraid. We are not at all down-hearted or discouraged and there is not the slightest thought of giving up or moving away. We know that the things which God has given us to hold and preserve are eternal and must abide. We are constantly praying for those who oppose us, and we are asking God to free us completely from every semblance

## ALCOHOL SCHOOLS OFFER SUMMER STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

There will be at least seven summer schools dealing with alcohol problems during 1957. While detailed information is not yet available in all cases, the schools welcoming ministers, laymen, laywomen and students are:

1. *Summer School of Alcohol Studies*, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., June 30-July 25, 1957. Registration, plus room and board, \$250. Applications must be cleared by April 15 through the Department of Social Welfare for Disciples of Christ.

2. *Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism*, Loma Linda, California, July 1-12, 1957. Registration and tuition is \$50, plus \$20 for dormitory fee. Meals purchased individually.

3. *Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism*, American University, Washington, D. C., July 29-August 9, 1957. This is the eastern section of the above Institute held at Loma Linda.

4. *Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies*, for college students and leaders of students. Held last year, August 25-30, in Chicago. Details later.

5. *Youth School of Alcohol Studies*, July 29-August 4, 1957. Methodist Board of Temperance sponsors but 3 or 4 Disciples welcome. Details later.

6. *Adult School of Alcohol Studies*, October 8-16, 1957, sponsored by Methodist Board of Temperance. Details later.

7. *Midwest Institute of Alcohol Studies*. Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., June 24-29, 1957.

• For further information, including data on scholarship aid: Write Robert A. Fangmeier, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

of hate or ill-will. Laughter is frequent among us, and there is a deep, abiding joy, even though there are at times, evidences of fatigue and strain. We have ample food, clothing and shelter. In manifold ways, God continues to multiply His grace toward us. We shall seek to be true and faithful witnesses to His Way, and to His Love as we see it in the face of Jesus the Christ."

LEWIS H. DEER

## PUBLIC SUPPORTS . . .

*Continued from Page 1*

ceived more general support than did the military portion of the program.

When asked by the Gallup pollsters about the sending of arms, and war materials, 53 percent approved, 34 percent disapproved and 13 percent took no position. The request to use American troops in case of overt Russian aggression in the Middle-East received a 50 percent approval rating from the public as against 34 percent disapproving, and 16 percent taking no position.

The public attitude towards economic aid programs cuts across party lines. Heretofore it has often been assumed that Republicans were somewhat less enthusiastic about this type of spending than Democrats. The Poll indicates a contrary trend with approval of economic aid coming from 73 percent of the Republicans, 68 percent of Democrats and 71 percent of the independents.

Significance of the poll, of course, is that it confirms the public's support in post-war years of technical assistance and economic development programs. The Marshall Plan for European recovery and Point IV technical assistance had substantial public backing. But always Congress has had the feeling that this was a temporary burst of generosity. The latest Gallup poll would seem to indicate that Americans were no longer thinking in terms of charity but rather of a mature foreign policy objective that promised an opportunity for the whole world to work towards peace and prosperity.

But the general public attitude as revealed in polls still may not move Congress towards a more favorable attitude on foreign economic aid. The reason for this appears to be that legislators recognize that intensity of feeling is often more important than a general feeling "for" or "against" something. This intensity is seen in letters against foreign aid which come to the Congressman's office. These are people who vote their feelings. Favorable attitudes on economic aid are not yet felt with the same intensity.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER





# When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## WHEN YOUR COMMITTEE MEETS

### Register Your Opinion

Issues in every area of life confront us daily. Our government constantly wrestles with them, and if the church is to be the church, it can do no less. We must register our Christian opinions to our elected officials in order that we may help them make decisions based on abiding Christian principles.

For help at this point, we are suggesting the pamphlet, "*Register Christian Opinion*"! This is a congressional directory to aid in legislative action. Things to be found in it are: proper form for writing the president, senators; and members of the House of Representatives; congressional party leaders; names of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives arranged by states and congressional districts; a list of standing committees of the Senate; a list of standing committees of the House of Representatives.

This would be a handy tool to have when your committee meets—and makes plans to have its voice heard through writing your congressman on vital issues.

*Order from:* Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois, 10 cents each, 50 cents per dozen (plus postage).

## SOCIAL ISSUES STATEMENT NOW AVAILABLE

The Department of Social Welfare has prepared a tentative over-all statement on "*Social Issues for Consideration at the Cleveland International Convention in October*"; This is in lieu of a previous practice of preparing a number of resolutions in the various areas of concern. The statement is now available and churches and Social Action Committees throughout the Brotherhood will receive it this month. Yours is on its way.

When your committee meets to discuss this tentative statement on social issues, we would like to suggest: *first*, that your pastor be invited; *secondly*, study the statement carefully; *thirdly*, register your opinion with the Department of Social Welfare. The department is anxious to have your ideas and criticisms. Further, you possibly will want to use the statement as a basis for a discussion on a particular concern in a larger group.

- If extra copy is needed, write the Department of Social Welfare, U.C.M.S.

## HERE'S A "HOW TO"

*Letters to Congressman* are of utmost importance. They are the only way now by which we can let the lawmakers know what we believe.

*Letters to Editors* are also very valuable. They are the way to educate the American people and to arouse action among them. Sometimes people procrastinate in their letter-writing, but they will get the job done, if a part of a group. People with writer's cramp love company.

Hence, "Letter-Writing Bees" (Shades of the old Cornhusking-Quilting Bees)! To organize them:

1. "Buzz" a group of known sympathizers) and invite them to your home or church for an evening "Bee".

2. Plan some refreshments; e.g. pot-luck dessert. Hot biscuits and honey!!

3. Have an ample supply of non-letterhead paper, envelopes, stamps, pens and erasers.

4. Also have materials available for ample discussion of the issue so that facts and opinions may be organized.

5. After discussion, let each one who wishes write one letter to his representative, one letter to each senator, and one to an editor, (local papers, trade journals etc.)

6. Follow with the letter writing.

7. Have refreshments.

8. Plan another "Bee" for later; BUT *before they leave*, line up as many hosts and hostesses as possible who will in turn invite friends to their houses for a similar evening.

9. *Chairmen:* collect letters and mail at different times, *but quickly*.

10. Let us know the results. Just a card to say "So many came"; "So many will continue"; "It was worthwhile".

11. Besides "Bees" you may get such letters written at any regular meeting of any organization to which you belong.

12. Good old-fashioned democracy wins—if we do this kind of thing—begin to perk up.

\*Excerpt from one of a "How To" series published by American Friends Service Committee, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California.

## Social Action

Second-class mail privileges authorized at Indianapolis, Indiana.